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HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—"White Slave."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Washing ron-No. 1,322 F-st. London-No. 28 Bedford-st., Strand. Paris-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The trial of the Albanians who recently murdered Commander Selby, while he was on a shooting excursion, has begun. ____ It is reported that Parnell is to be unconditionally released on his return to Kilmainham Jail. === The prolonged absence from the island of the Hon. Randdel E. Webster, Colonial Secretary of Bermuda, has caused some discontent. - All shipping business has been stopped at Vera Cruz by a severe gale.

Domestic.-Fire at Crisfield, Md., yesterday caused a heavy loss; James Brooks, in whose store the fire began, has been arrested on the charge of incendiarism. — Congressman Peelle, of Indiana, has been renominated. ____ A singular case of child abduction is reported from Wisconsin. R. J. S. Thompson and Cashier Ruth, of the Washington (Penn.) Savings Bank, have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy to rob the bank. A bill pending before the Massachusetts Legislature to tax foreign insurance companies is attracting attention.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Persons interested in the colonization and civilization of Africa held a meeting last night in the Brick Church to discuss the matter, and the part the negroes of this country should take in it. == Emanuel Cortez, an exstock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton'and Dayton Railroad. ___ Bishop Latane preached yesterday on the "Unity of the Church of Christ"; the Rev. Dr. Stores spoke on "True Spiritual Prosperity"; the subject of the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop's sermon was "The Function of the Pulpit." - Robert G. Ingersoll lectured on "Talmagian Theology,"

THE WEATHER.-TEIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 60°; lowest, 39°; av-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The friends of the fugitive Captain Howgate have assumed a somewhat novel attitude in relation to his absence. They assert with dignity that, conscious of innocence, he does not seek to evade trial; that he will return when the Court is ready to consider his case, but not before. His imprisonment they regard as a denial of justice and an infringement on the rights of citizens. Apparently it is not in Missouri only that peculiar views of law pre-

An occasional correspondent sends us a pleasant letter fall of London gossip which we print on another page. The notes about the London clubs, particularly those in which baccarat is played, might be read with profit by certain men in this city, who have recently added to their numerous chances of losing money by introducing this game at their clubhouse. In at least one club troubles lately arising from this source have already been brought to the attention of the public.

The demand for cheap ferry fares is sweeping around the city, and the persistency with which the demand for lower rates is kept up seems to indicate that it will soon be less expensive than it is now to get in and out of New-York. The demand was first heard from Hunter's Point, and the fight was carried to the Assembly, with what success yet remains to be seen. The people on Staten Island now declare an unwillingness to pay 10 cents for each ride to the Battery, and are holding meetings and appointing committees to see if a reduction cannot be obtained. The ride down the bay is pretty long, and there may be good reasons why the companies should charge a dime. But the East River is so much narrower than the North River that one does not readily see why it should cost more to cross the former than the latter, even at such points as the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

The troubles of fishermen, which have been a prolific source of international correspondence, threaten to break out again, and this time in the Northern Pacific. The Russians are asserting proprietary rights to islands and fisheries there that have never been claimed is to be a separate branch of the Government. by them before, much to the vexation of American, English and German fishermen. This claim of right has been asserted so vigorously that the Consuls of four nations stationed at Asiatic ports are a good deal disturbed. In another column, a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE gives an account of what tion are to be educated. The children are to

seems to be an entirely uncalled-for and unjustifiable attack by Russian authorities on a fishing schooner. The vessel was sailing under an American flag, was commanded by an Englishman, and had German sailors on board, one of whom was seriously injured. If the Russians had taken special pains they could hardly have selected a ship with more guarantees that any wrong done to her would receive speedy notice. The matter has already been called to the attention of our Government.

Good soldiers fight hard in controversy as well as on the field. General Doubleday is such a soldier, as his conduct in the war and his aggressive letter in reply to General Howard, which we publish in another column, clearly evince. He resents the strictures which his account of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville has called out from an incisive critic, and disposes of the question of personal grievances with contemptuous abruptness. His letter has a touch of fine irony, and is terse, vigorous and trenchant. The controversy is so well conducted that we hope it will not be closed by this letter. It is an exhilarating episode, and our readers, we are confident, will not only enjoy it but like a little more of it. When General Howard is satisfied that his honor as a soldier is vindicated, there may be others who will like to have their memories refreshed. General Hancock, General Sickles and General Slocum, not to mention others, are closely touched in this discus-

It has been remarked that great burglaries, and crimes of that kind, have not been of so frequent occurrence of late in this city and its vicinity as they were a few years ago. An encouraging explanation is that the police are too much on the alert. However, the men who make a profession of crime must live, and the question is, how they do it. A Spaniard, a notorious criminal, has just been arrested here, and his methods, in a measure at least, furnish a solution of the problem. It is by industriously working up small jobs of a "confidence" kind, the victims of which are not inclined to say much about their trouble, perhaps thinking the experience worth the cost. This man has swindled many firms by means of purchases and forged checks to a small amount, and was highly successful. But he was too industrious and cheated so many persons, that the patience of firms gave out, and the police were stimulated to great activity. If he had been content with fewer victims and smaller profits he might now be enjoying his ill-gotten gains.

FIRE-PROOF OFFICES. The addition to the Tribune Building is now rapidly approaching completion, and we are safe in announcing that tenants will certainly be given possession on the 1st of May, and perhaps, in a few cases, a little earlier. This addition completes the entire structure as originally planned, and, besides giving ample accommodation to all the departments of THE TRIBUNE, makes it rank among the largest office buildings in the city. It contains over one hundred and fifty rooms for rent. Including the ground floor, it is eleven stories high, with a twenty-five foot cellar beneath. and a twelfth story, for janitor and printers restaurant, on the roof. It has a frontage of 91 feet on the Park, 100 feet on Spruce-st., and 29 feet on Frankfort-st., and the rear extends across the entire block between Spruce and Frankfort.

The whole structure is believed to be absolutely fire-proof. The brick walls are of extreme thickness and solidity, and the granite work in them might be split out by fire and water without materially impairing their strength. The windows, except those fronting on the Park, are all protected by steel shutters. The beams are of iron, filled in with concrete arches. There is not an iron column supporting a weight in the structure ;-every floor-beam resting solidly on brick walls. The staircases are convict, has been arrested for passing forged checks. of iron, with slate treads. The partitions are of brick, or of concrete blocks, and the plaster rests directly on these. The halls are floored with tile and wainscoted with marble. What wood-work there is about the elevators is to be replaced by iron. The elevator for employes of THE TRIBUNE is in the rear of the building, with a separate entrance on another street, and not communicating at all with the floors occupied by ten-

ants. Up to Saturday night one hundred and fifteen rooms had been rented to responsible tenants, besides a number of others for which negotiations were going on. The entire ground floor of the new portion of the building has been rented, with the entire seventh, eighth and ninth floors, all of the sixth but three rooms, all of the second but two rooms, and a large proportion of the others.

We still have for rent a number of small rooms, and a few beautifully lighted large ones, admirably suited for lawyers' offices. There is also a front room on the first story, suited for a bank or insurance office. Application should be made promptly at THE TRIB-UNE counting-room, where plans of the building and the scale of rents can be seen. Some idea of the arrangement and size of the rooms can also be had from the plan printed among the advertisements on the last page.

A NEW INDIAN POLICY.

Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, has submitted to the Executives of all the other States and Territories a platform of principles which he recommends should be adopted by the Nation as a system for the government of the Indian tribes. He proposes that this platform should be brought before each of the State Legislatures at its next session, and that all the Governors should unite to memorialize Congress on its behalf. This plan for solving the Indian problem has originated, we understand, with James Newton, a philanthropist of Philadelphia. It is warmly seconded by the entire press of that city, and has been promised the support of the leaders of several of the great religious denominations of the country, who will systematically present it to their people. It possesses already, therefore, a certain prestige and dignity which at the outset challenge for it attention and criticism.

It is, briefly, as follows: The Government shall never break faith with the Indians. All intruders shall be kept out of the Indian Territory. The self-government of the civilized tribes shall be continued. and they shall regulate their own land tenure. Life and property on reservations shall be protected by laws administered through Department orders, approved by the President and enforced by an efficient Indian police. Indian agents are to have permanent positions and liberal salaries, and are to be under the strict control of an Indian Department, which There shall be paid inspectors of agencies, unconnected with the Department, appointed by the President. No privileged underlings, no liquor, and only a limited sale of arms and arumunition, are to be allowed on the reservations. The entire Indian reservation popula-

be taught trades in manual-labor schools, and complete control of the Democrats, not so much trained as farmers, graziers, etc. Lands on reservations are to be divided in severalty as soon as the tribe can farm them; made inalienable and non-taxable for a certain period, and the surplus lands sold for the benefit of the whole tribe. Outside of reservations, Government lands are to be granted in severalty on the same terms to all Indians who can cultivate them.

The objection to this proposed plan, which will at once suggest itself to the most careless reader, is that it presupposes honesty and justice in the Government, the Indian Department and agents. The adoption of a platform which demands that "faith shall be kept with Indians," that "agents shall be kept free from political influence," etc., etc., is like trying to reform the criminals at Sing Sing by passing a resolution in New-York that they shall be Christians. But Mr. Newton, the originator of this platform, in a pamphlet just issued, seeks to show that he has a practical method for insuring honesty in our future dealings with the Indian. It is by using "the entire machinery of society, as it now exists, in the press, in religious sects, in State and City Governments, in Boards of Trade, etc., for the agitation of this question; and to bring this agitation to bear on individual members of Congress through the representative men, bodies and classes in their districts. This is a vast undertaking. It has been begun with great zeal, and also with some prudence and attention to detail.

This proposed remedy for our Indian troubles is not, as our readers know, that which THE TRIBUNE has advocated. would abolish the agent, trader, and all the swarm of so-called official Indian "guardians," and begin our reform for the red man by setting him square on his feet as a human being, with the personal and civil rights which we grant to the white man and the black, and which with our principles we have no right to refuse to any man because of the color of his skin.

This plan, however, is urged with such a high and humane purpose that it commands our respect, and we gladly bring it to the consideration of our readers. Any of them who may wish further information as to the details of organization can address P. O. Box 1,726, Philadelphia, which seems to be the way of reaching the headquarters of the agitation.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

The Republican caucus, it is hoped, will have some effect in hastening the dispatch of the real business of Congress. There has been altogether too much attention to private and partisan interests, and not enough to the publie business. Neither party can entirely remedy the evil alone, it is true. Inasmuch as the Republican party is responsible for legislation, Democrats of a certain class seem to have been disposed to retard business as much as they can. They remember that the Democratic party was held responsible for the failure of the last Congress to give proper attention to many public interests, and was severely censured for its incompetence and neglect. They would particularly like to be able to show that a nominally Republican Congress had been equally or even more incapable. To this end, they will wrangle endessly for the privilege of making as many turpty and meaningless speeches as they can, get up personal controversies on all possible occasions, and keep the House busy, whenever they can, with private bills, local jobs and partisan debates. If any attempt is made to restrict the outpouring of vapid talk, which is neither expected nor intended to have any effect whatever upon the votes of members, we shall hear a great outcry about the denial of "freedom of debate."

It is well for the country to understand, as members of Congress do, that scarcely one speech in fifty, of all the speeches made in the House, is expected to have any influence whatever upon votes in that body. Years ago, when the member from North Carolina made his speech for Bancombe, it was felt that he was insulting the House and proving himself unfit to be a member by wasting the time of Congress on a speech meant entirely for his constituents. But the practice has become so common in later years that the House has almost ceased to be a deliberative body in any sense. There was much shrewdness in the recent remark of a member that the inventor of the verbatim reports ought to be hanged, drawn and quartered, for if no reports were permitted there would be fewer useless speeches. But the accurate reports are on other accounts demanded, and it must rest after all with each branch of Congress to restore its own character as a deliberative body by adopting for itself such measures as are necessary to put some limit to the "talk for Buncombe." The practice of holding night sessions for speechmaking only, though it relieves the House to some extent, does not go far to make it in reality a deliberative body, and important changes of the rules are probably necessary to that end.

Whatever steps are necessary, however, the Republicans ought to take without delay or hesitation. It is now the latter half of April. Congress has been in session four months and a half, and has accomplished but little. If the Democrats are to blame in one sense, in another the responsibility is with the Republicans wholly, so long as they do nothing to reform the rules under which the waste of time is made easy. They will be to blame, and by their constituents will be blamed, if public business of importance gets neglected,

after a session of such length. It was the opinion of the Republican caucus, held on Friday evening, that a bill should be passed to provide for the extension of bank harters. Reasons have already been given by us for regarding this measure as one of the highest importance. During last week alone, three and one-half per cent bonds amounting to \$2,316,550 were withdrawn from deposit for circulation. This week, it is expected, will be occupied with the Chinese question and the contested election cases, and it is hoped that the Tariff bill can be put out of the way early next week. The committee to whom it was left to determine in what order measures should be brought forward has a most important and responsible duty to perform, and it ought not to overlook some measures which do not appear to have been discussed in caucus. The silver coinage, for example, cannot be left to continue through the year without serious risk of commercial disorder, which would be extremely inconvenient for members if it should come next fall, while they were seeking reelection.

OHIO TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION. The most perplexing question in Ohio politics at present is that of temperance. The Republicans have made a praiseworthy effort to reach a rational solution of the problem, and, as usual in such cases, have offended no one more seriously than the Temperance people. As a and are claiming that the Temperance advo-

with the expectation of aiding the cause of temperance as for the purpose of punishing the Republicans because they refused to adopt more extreme measures. In other words, the Temperance advocates are expected to turn their cause over to the mercy of its worst enemies rather than accept a measure which, in its least effective form, is a direct step toward restraining and limiting the evils of intemperance. We do not believe the majority of the Temperance party will be so shorts ighted as to adopt so suicidal a course.

The Pond bill, which has created all this

commotion, is simply a rather novel application of the license system. It provides that every person engaged in traffic in intoxicating liquors shall pay a yearly tax into the county treasury, graded according to the size of the community in which the traffic is carried on. All places of business not within cities or villages or within a mile of any are taxed \$100 all those in or within a mile of villages or cities of less than 2,000 inhabitants are raxed \$150; in cities or villages of less than 10,000 inhabitants, \$200; over 10,000 inhabitants, \$250; in all first-class cities, \$300. All dealers are obliged to give bonds of \$1,000, with two sureties, for the faithful performance of all the re quirements of the act, and in case of default in payment of tax they will be liable for dcuble the amount of the default with costs of prosecution. Every person engaged in the liquor traffic in defiance of the law will be subject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 nor less than \$500, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year nor less than thirty days. In addition to these provisions, all wholesale dealers who sell liquors to persons selling in violation of the requirements of the act are made liable to fine not exceeding \$2,000 nor less than \$200, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year nor less than thirty days.

It will be seen that these restrictions are very rigorous. They not only tax the retail dealers, but they make the wholesale dealers and brewers responsible indirectly for all violations of the law. The immediate effect of the bill will be to close up the small groggeries which cluster in great numbers about all the larger cities. It is estimated that there are 2,000 of them in Cincinnati alone, all of which will be closed by the law. This is certainly a step in the interest of temperance, for it at once restricts enormously the sale of intoxicants. The brewers make common cause with the dealers in denouncing the bill. In Cleveland they held a meeting, soon after the passage of the bill, and raised \$5,000 to be used in obstructing the operations of the act, and in contesting it in court on the ground of unconstitutionality. The bitter warfare they are waging against it ought to be sufficient to show the Temperance people that it is undoubtedly an effective measure against unrestricted liquor-selling, if noth-

ing else, and as such an important step forward. The Democrats hailed the passage of the act as a piece of good fortune for their party, and the spring elections, which were held a few days later, showed that they were right in their calculations. Cincinnati and several other cities went against the Republicans, chiefly because the entire liquor interest, German and all other, voted with the Democrats. Still the Republicans are not disposed to be alarmed. They think the working of the act will be shown to be beneficial, and that the bitterness of feeling against it will not last. They are confident also that their firm stand in favor of a decided policy on the liquor question will bring them friends from all quarters, and in this they are undoubtedly right. A party which perpetually dodges all perplexing questions never succeeds in gaining the confidence or respect of the people.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The disbursements of the Treasury have placed the market beyond the danger of serious stringency for some time to come. Either the full effect of disbursements prior to the 8th was by artificial means concealed in the tatement of that date, and now appears, or a large amount of money was sent out of the city early in the month and has since returned. Apparently, the latter explanation is the correct one in part, at least. During the week ending April 8 the banks lost \$784,300 in legal tenders, and during the last week they gained \$1,825,100, the Treasury having, meanwhile, taken in rather more than it paid out, so that fully \$1,000,000 in currency more than went out about the first of the month has now returned to the city. According to reports of leading banks, the receipts must have been much larger than the increase in average, or about \$2,400,000 more than the shipments. On the other hand, more gold was shipped to the interior than was received thence, for the effect of Treasury disbursements upon the specie average of the banks was such as to increase it \$4,798,653, but the banks report an increase of only \$3,571,400 in specie. Both in specie and in currency the banks held much larger reserves at the end of the week than the statement of averages indicated, and the course of domestic exchanges, as well as the low rate of interest, show that a season of plethora at this point is with reason expected. Foreign exchange continues close to the

shipping point, and yet no gold goes abroad. It is the common impression that this state of things is due to operations in securities on foreign account. The Chronicle believes that stocks have been sold in London and covered 'here, and the bankers have drawn demand 'bills for the proceeds," the price of American securities having been relatively higher in London than in New-York. But this necessarily implies that somebody else has been bidding up American securities in London, for the sake of the effect on this market, because any genuine investor would be advised by his bankers to buy in the New-York market rather than in London, when prices are in the state described. If this is so, the exchange made by those speculators here who buy in London ought to about balance that made by those who sell in London. But the truth is that there has been some real buying of American securities here by foreign investors, though the amount may have been exaggerated by rumor. The entire excess of merchandise imports over exports has at no time been greater than sales of 6,000 shares of stock in a week would balance, and transactions of that magnitude, though not very important in the stock market, would suffice to make quite a difference in the exchanges, so long as they continne.

The only noticeable improvement in exports is in cotton, of which 97,778 bales were shipped last week, against 92,492 bales for the corresponding week last year. There was a little increase in exports of wheat during the week ending April 12, but a decrease nearly three times as great in corn, and a decrease of one-third in flour. In comparison with last year, the shipments are insignificant-558,211 bushels of wheat against 1,974,800 bushels, and 404,592 bushels of corn against 2,032,408 consequence, the Democrats are in high glee, last year. But the remarkable advance in prices has not ceased, and must tend to diminuse their power to turn the State over to the the Agricultural Bureau, wherever they are posts to see the coming State campaign bothy contested.

accepted, tend to strengthen the belief that there will be scarcely corn enough for necessary feeding and other home consumption until a new crop comes forward. The stock of wheat reported by the Bureau is also very small, but it is enough for the consumption during the few months remaining before new grain will appear, and it is also known that large stocks of flour are held. But the report of the Bureau does not encourage the belief that exports of breadstuffs will greatly increase until after another harvest.

The controversies between labor and capital have not grown more extensive or threatening during the past week. Though many continue, several have been terminated by concessions, generally on the part of the employers. The adjustment of the live stock business by the railroad companies is another favorable sign for the owners of securities. The companies are doing a comparatively small business at present, but if they can perfect any agreement that will hold at this time, when the traffic is small, there is little doubt that it will hold well enough to secure them large profits when another large crop comes to be moved.

Mr. Frelinghuysen has been able to make his mark in one way, anyhow, rfis South American policy provoked the comment that he believed the American eagle to be only a hen, past middle age. His eagerness to open the way for English traders was only equalled by his bland readiness to sacrifice American interests. But when there was a chance for a demonstration in favor of a convicted criminal on the well-worn ground of an insanity that didn't require shutting up but did condone murder, he came out strong. The movement to procure the interference of on Government in behalf of Dr. Lamson began in New-York. Ex-Secretary Evarts was appealed to for aid. He declined, say ing that what was asked of the State Department and the President was not only unprecedented, but utterly inadmissible. Ex-Secretary Fish was appealed to, and the premoters of the movement reported him as giving substantially the same answer. "What you ask," he said, "cannot be done. It is utterly without precedent." But neither Mr. Evarts nor Mr. Fish had any idea what Mr. Frelinghuysen could do, when he gave his

whole mind to it. The stars in their courses fought against Sisera, and last night the Northern lights their faces against Mr. Ingersoll, or at least against the transmission of his lecture on theology to the Western press. Several enterprising journals had ordered full reports of the discourse, but lo, when the correspondents took their copy to the telegraph office they were told that nothing could be done till the magnetic storm had passed away. What makes the interruption the more noticeable is the fact that in his lecture Mr. Ingersoll had spoken disparagingly of the Aurora as "a poor light to raise corn by." The Aurora may be poor on corn, but it seems to have a pretty tight grip on telegraph wires. Mr. Ingersoll really ought to be more reverent.

PERSONAL.

Senator Logan will probably remain at Hot Springs, Ark., nutil the early part of next month. The new Greek Minister to England, Sir Peter Brailas Armeni, is considered the most able diplomatist in Greece, and is also well-known for his

A bronze statue of Sir Francis Drake is to be erected in the town of Tavistock, the birthplace of that intrepid commander. It will be a gift to the town from the Duke of Bedford.

It is proposed to erect a handsome mausoleum in Berlin, Mass., to receive the remains of Madame Rudersdorff, the famous singer, writer and teacher of music, who died there a short time ago. Bishop Riley, of Caledonia, H. Alexander, James

F. Alexander, General James Bowen, and Miss Henrietta Beebe were among the passengers on the City of Rome, which arrived yesterday. The golden rose, which the Pope blesses on the

an endowment fund of \$50,000 for the presidency

of Amherst College, was ten years ago a student a that institution, and formed ties of strong personal friendship with Professor Seelye, who is now the occupant of the chair so generously endowed. Dr. E. L. Magoon, the distinguished Baptist preacher of Philadelphia, is giving valuable literary and art collections to various institutions of learning. To the University of Rochester he has just given a series of eighty-five large historical pictures,

representing the most famous medieval buildings in England, France, Belgium and Germany. They are proof engravings, published in 1854, and are proof engravings, published in 1854, and claborately colored by hand by able water-color To Prince Prisdang, Siamese Envoy at the Court of St. James, the King of Siam telegraphed as follows on hearing of Queen Victoria's recent escape from assassination: "You will proceed to express, in my name, my very sincere gratification on hear-

ing the providential escape of the Queen from the frightful attempt made upon her Majesty's precious life, and congratulate her Majesty with all my heart that I feit deepty glad in her best safety, and sincerely pray the Providence to bless and protect her in health, happiness and prosperity in the longest reign. Chalalonkorn, R. S."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The contest for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts is becoming quite spirit ed. The list of candidates comprises Speaker Noyes Congressmen Crapo and Ricc, ex-Mayor Pierce, Col. ector Ecard, Senate President Bishop and Dr. Loring and dates on the Democratic side appear to be await ug the pleasure of General Butler.

Mr. John G. Thompson, of Ohio, thinks he

sees ample reasons for exulting over the prospects of the Democratic party in that State. He believes it can elect its State ticket and carry at leastfour Congres sional districts now represented by Republicans. M Thompson is said to be ambitions to succeed George L. Converse in the Commons District. The latter is now serving his second term and is understood to desire a re-There are symptoms of an Independent

ovement in Louisians, but it is as yet in an unorgan zed condition. Several of the Democratic papers con tess that a remedy is needed for the ring rule and raption which have marked the administration of State affairs. They hesitate, however, to abandon the Democracy, and express a hope that the young, liberal and progressive element may yet get control of the party. The Congressional apportionment plan,

which has been prepared and will probably be passed by the Hinels Legislature, makes fourteen Republican and six Democratic, districts. The Presidential vote of 1880 has been taken as a basis. Four of the Republican and two of the Democratic districts will be debatable, the Greenback vote for Weaver having nearly equalled the plaraity of Cartield or Hancock in each of them. Con-gressmen Smith and Springer are thrown into one dis-trict and Sparks and Townsend in another. The Hd District of Missouri, which was

represented by the late Congressman Allen, could probably be carried against the Democrats if the Republicans and Independents would unite on a candidate. Mr Allen was rich and popular and his majority was 2,436, while the majority of Hancock in the district was 1,055. Whichever party cleets a candidate to all the vacancy will have the best chance to carry the district in the fail. Governor Foster in his speech before the

onference of Ohio Republicans held in Columbus tast

and predicts that the Democrats will appeal to parties race and sectional prejudices in order to keep, if possible their ranks unbroken. "All depends," it says, "upor We do not believe that a majority of the voters of the State will knowingly indorse a dishonest thing. But ha demagogues who have determined that the State desi shall be repudiated will not appeal to their reason, but will deal altogether with their prejudices."

GENERAL NOTES

Let the boys who are collecting postage stamps read this and persevere: An eminent Queen counsel who has found time in the midst of his legal work to amass one of the fluest collections of postac stamps in England, has just decided to sell it to a France collector for \$40,000.

MacLean, the would-be regicide, since his imprisonment at Reading has evinced concern at his at uation by declaring that he "never attempted or wished to injure the Queen, or even one hair of the head of he Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria." He prays the the Queen may live for many years and that when so is called from this "vale of tears" she may find a hope in the realms of the blessed.

A new town is gradually rising from the ruins of Scto. About a thousand houses have already been rebuilt on vacant spots in the gardens and felia refugees are returning to the island, and the building goes on in spite of the underground rumblings; being interrupted only by an occasional panic, as when the three vertical shocks of the 21st of March occurred and the people fled in dismay at 3 o'clock in the morning to tents and buts in the open country. They are seen a pairing their three-mile aqueduct, which was the work of the Genosee, and which from decay and earthquake has become sadly in want of renewal.

One of the daughters of Meer Goolam Baba Nawab of Surat, has just been married, and this is what the people saw who gathered to watch the bride's down carried to the bridegroom's house: A cavalcade of cle phants, horses, carriages and palkees led the procession After them came a number of female servants, all in snow-white clothes, each bearing in her hands a covered tray. About fifty youths followed with rose-waterdscanters of silver on silver salvers. Then came 500 coolies, some with magnificent boosteads, with curtains, pillows, etc., others with swings, benches, boxes, cup-boards of various designs, sofas, chairs, tables, and, in short, all the paraphernalia of a modern house. These were followed by seventy-five women, each carrying tray of sweetmeats. One hundred men with cooking utensils brought up the rear, some of them carrying on their heads busket-loads of lamps, wall-shades, chandeliers, etc.

An ingenious citizen of Syracuse has invented an electric machine which he calls a balioteur and which he designs for the use of political and other societies where votes are frequently taken. It is thus described: The machine is set on a table and each voter in tern walks up to it. There are three or more knobs hidden from all in the room except the person immediately before them. Each knob represents a candidate, and the voter has merely to press whichever he chooses. At each touch a bell rings, thus making more than one vote by the same person impossible without detection. All the bells ring alike. When the voting is finished a register on the side of the machine opposite the knobs is figures. For certain purposes this device may be useful, but it would appear to leave scratchers out in the cold as well as those eccentric voters who are always cauting their ballots for somebody whom no one else has ever thought of as a candidate. discovered and the result of the ballot is seen in plain

PUBLIC OPINION.

DOING JUSTICE TO CONGRESS.

From The Wasnington Star (Ind.)

The present session of Congress has given less time to politics and more to business than any of a predecessors for some years. Notwithstanding the last that a Congressional canvass is pending, it is seidenthat a question involving politics is heard in either House.

THE PRESIDENT IGNORES THE SOUTH.

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President Arthur's intentions toward the Republicans of the South seem to differ from Geral Garfield's, if the public is to judge from present appearances. If it was deemed expedient to display a more pronounced Stalwart, which seems to have been the only exense for his removal, common prudence would have dictated that his successor should have been selected from the same section of the country, such a selection would have discountenanced sectionalism and encouraged the Southern Republicans. Sarely, in looking about for Judge Hunt's successor, President Arthur ought to have been able to find a talidatern Republican somewhere south of Mason and Discordible who would do for a Casinet officer, and whose experience in public affairs and mental endowments would raise him to the level with his associates.

ANIOM.

A Democratic victory in New-York this fall would be probable but for one Democratic peculiarity. No matter how high the Republican monkey climat the Democratic baboon can generally be depended on to go a few feet higher.

The golden rose, which the Pope blesses on the fourth Sunday of Lent, and sends as a mark of especial favor to some Catholic Princess, was this year sent to Stephanie of Belgium, bride of Rudolf, Prince Imperial of Austria.

Count Geza Ziehy, the one-armed Hungarian planist, is about to give a series of concerts in London, by invitation of the Prince of Wales. He plays in public only for charitable purposes, and has thus earned and distributed to the poor \$80,000 within the past two years.

T. H. McGraw, of Poughkeepsie, who has given an endowment fund of \$50,000 for the presidency

ACKNOWLEDGING THE DEATH OF THE UNIT

The old unit rule is effectually set aside, and cannot probably be revived under any circumstance, though there are some suspicious souls in which appearance on that score still linger.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA. MARY ANDERSON IN BROOKLYN.

During last week Miss Anderson acted at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, and attracted and pleased large audiences of the class that best appreciates the higher iterature of the drama. This week Miss Anderson's performances will be continued at the Novelty Theatra in the Eastern District of the city, and her theatrics season will be brought to a close. She will then have been seen seen in thirty-seven cities since September 25, last year, and in all of them she has been welcomed with popular enthusiasm. Her growth in knowledge and con-trol of her own powers is ateady and sufficiently rapid. Her personation of Galatea, which was added to her repertory early in this season, has everywhere been acunted one of the best works of her life, and undoubt edly it is one of the best performances that now grace the stage. In Parthenia and Eradne she has no contemporary equal, and in portions of the Countess and Biones the has likewise maintained a brilliant supremacy. To have accomplished so much in spite of the lack of stage training in childhood, and notwithstanding obstacles incident to immaturity, is to hold and merit an honored place in the front of the dramatic profession. The success of such an acress is a credit to the public taste, nor, in the sternest critical mood, can it be doubted that her fature achievements will reward her public for its forbearance toward the faults of youth and its practical sympathy and encouragement of true and fine powers.

SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

Salsbury's Troubadours have been acting, dur-ing the past week, at Booth's Theatre, in a farce, written expressly for their use, by Mr. Bronson Howard, called Green Room Fun." This piece depicts the proceedings of a party of amateurs, while preparing, under the direction of an old actor, to give a dramatic performance. The material is of a common quality, but it is well handled by the actors concerned in its illustration, and to their well-directed efforts it owes a certain measure a its success. Mr. Salsbury, as the old actor, is peculiarly true to life, and is humorously whimsical, appropriately cyuical, and comically effective.

ITALIAN OPERA AFFAIRS. Gossip is busy with Mr. Mapleson's company

for next season—much busier, evidently, than Mr. Mapleson himself. Madame Hauk will leave the com-pany on Friday of this week; Signor Del Puente has signed contract with Mr. Abbey, and will be a member of the company that will support Madame Christine Nil-son; Signor Galassi will san for Europe after the Music Festival, and all the other contracts will expire, it is aid, at the end of this extra season, except Signor Novara's, which binds him to Mr. Mapleson's fortunes for a term of years. Meanwhile
Mr. Mapleson describes his attitude toward the
"Royal Italian Opera (limited)" of London, as that of a man who has agreed to sell, and is waiting for the part of the second part to put \$300,000 in hard cash and \$100,000 in "A" stock into his hands. The figures are Mr. Mapleson's. He will go to Europe next mouth and set out on his annual search for phenomenal singers in mould churchyards and obscure French villages. He will, as easy, devote all his energies to preparing for the next

week declared that the party need not fear to meet the Democracy on the issue of free whiskey. He thought that the Poul bill could be assended profitably, but, said he, "if the issue be made and this liquor legislation be attacked, as it is asserted it will be, the result cannot be doubtful. The people of Onio are a fiberty and an order loving people. They will regard this legislation as a step in the right direction, and I predict that even a Democratic legislature will not dare to repeal it."

A brave fight against repudiation in Tenpessee is being made by The Knorrible Chronicle. It ex